

# Census 2011

Census 2011 data provides valuable information for policymaking and budget allocations for various programs run by the government. The census information is the only source of truth for data on villages and wards.

The importance of census 2011 data lies in providing accurate and authentic information about various factors. The numerous factors are demography, language, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, fertility, mortality, housing and household amenities, literacy, education etc.

## 2011 Census of India- Methodology

The Indian census follows the canvasser method, where the data collectors visit every home and fill out a questionnaire. This exercise takes three weeks. It is followed by a revisional round where errors in the data are corrected.

According to the 15th census of India, the **Indian population in the 2011 census** stands at 1.21 billion or 121 crores. The population growth has been 17.7% decade over decade, slightly less from 2001 to 2011 according to the 2011 census of India. This is the first time that the population growth has reduced from a decade before.

## Data Collected for Census 2011

Census 2011 data is one of the most important statistics that the government collects. This data is used to fund programs for the progress of the country. Indian census collects extensive data during its listing operations and analysis and aggregates numbers.

Some main data groups that get collected during 2011 census of India are demographic data, economic and financial situation data, literacy information, and data on religion. Census 2011 shows that the density of the population in India has grown from 325 people per square kilometer to 382 people per square kilometer. With these numbers, India is only second to Bangladesh in population density.

## Highlights of 2011 Census Of India

Of the Indian population in the census 2011 count, the female population is growing faster than the males. The sex ratio, which measures the number of women per thousand men, is on par with the developed countries. Data from the 2011 census of India showed that there were 940 females to that 1,000 males.

- This is an important number as India has consistently decreased the female population. For the last two decades, this number has improved, showing that the measures for eliminating female infanticide have been working.
- The literacy rate is another important data that the census collects. Anyone who can read and write and is over seven years old is called literate. According to the census 2011 data, India's literacy rate is 74.04%. Kerala continues to be the state with the

highest literacy at 93.91%, and Bihar continues to be the state with the lowest literacy at 63.82%.

While the female literacy rate has improved over a decade, it still stands lower than the male literacy rate. According to the census 2011, and the sex ratio in India is the female literacy rate is 65.46%, and male literacy is 82.14%.

